# THE RESOLUTION OF THE ELECTORS, AND THE PRINCES of the EMPIRE,

*February* the 11*th*, 1689.

CONTAINING

The REASONS of their Declaring War againſt *FRANCE:* Together with the EMPEROR's Concurrence with them in it, and approving the ſame.

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LICENSED, *May* 28. 1689. *J. Fraſer.*

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# THE RESOLUTION OF THE Electors, and the Princes of the Empire,

*February* the 11*th*, 1689.

CONTAINING

## The REASONS of their Declaring War againſt *FRANCE*, &c.

THE Hoſtile Invaſions of *France* upon the Empire, as alſo thoſe Matters which concern the other Contraventions, and particularly the two Decrees of the Imperial Commiſſion about the ſame thing, which were dated *November* the 1*ſt* and 13*th*, 1688. and afterwards the Memorials of the Circles and States which are oppreſſed, having been duly debated in the two Upper Colleges, by which, as well as other ways, it has appeared, That it is now ſufficiently evident, how little the *French* have hitherto kept, not only the Truce which was concluded *Aug.* 15. 1688. notwithſtanding all thoſe Requeſts and Remonſtrances which were then made; but that they have actually broke it, and have by force ſeized upon one place after another in the Empire, and have without leave built Fortifications upon the Ground which unqueſtionably belonged to the

Empire; and caſt Bridges over the *Rhine*, deſtroy'd Foreſts, have appropriated whole Countreys to themſelves by force, under colour of pretended Re unions, againſt the clear expreſſions of the Inſtruments of the Peace between the Emperour and the King of *Sweden*, and between the Emperour and the King of *France*: §. *Cum etiam*, &c. and the 8th Article of the Truce. They have alſo undertook, as well in theſe which they call the reunited Countreys, as in others which they have oppreſſed, to eſtabliſh Reformations againſt all Right, as well in Eccleſiaſtical, as in Political Matters, to the great charge both of them, and of their States; and beſides, to the prejudice of all their Spiritual and Temporal Rights, and of the Treaties of Peace of *Weſtphalia* and *Nimeghen*, which were ſo dearly gotten, and ratify'd, and alſo of the above-mentioned Truce, beſides ſo many Royal Promiſes ſo often repeated. Yet however, beſides all theſe, and ſeveral other barbarous Hoſtilities, they have broken the Peace, and ſet upon the ſacred Empire of the ſudden, raviſhed the Imperial Fortreſs of *Philipsburgh* from the Emperor and the Empire, invaded the Territories, Towns, and Forts of the Elector *Palatine*, and the Electors of *Triers* and *Ments*, with the Neighbouring Principalities; entred upon the States of the Empire on both ſides of the *Rhine*, have put the Circles of *Frankenland*, *Schwaben*, and the Upper *Rhine* under Contribution; plundered, burnt and ſpoiled every thing; and have committed in thoſe Countreys other Scandalous Abuſes, and have proceeded by horrible methods; deſtroyed the Imperial Chamber, by taking away the Money which was appointed for the Sallary of the Officers, and even that which belong'd to the Poor: and laſtly, by carrying away with them the Records of the Chamber. Beſides all this, They have, againſt the canonical and lawful Election of his Electoral Highneſs

Highneſs of *Cologne*, which was confirmed by the Holy See, arrogated to themſelves a power of intruding the Cardinal of *Furſtemburgh* by force into the Electorſhip, and they have filled the Electorate, the Dutchies, and neighbouring Countreys with Troops; and they have exacted, and ſtill demand from thoſe Countreys exorbitant Contributions, threatning them with Fire and Sword, by Military Executions, to the abſolute deſolation of thoſe Countreys. They have alſo arreſted and ſeized upon the innocent Vaſſals of the Empire, and they ſtill continue on all hands to proceed againſt the poor Subjects of the Empire, in a deplorable and unchriſtian manner, ſo that they have left nothing undone which might contribute to the total deſtruction of the Eaſtates which are faithful to the Empire, and to the overthrowing of their Liberties. For which Reaſons it has been thought fit, That in the firſt place, his Imperial Majeſty ſhould have their moſt humble thanks for his Imperial and Paternal Care, which he has ſhown with reſpect to the danger in which the Empire is at preſent, and for his endeavours to preſerve it from that bondage which is threatned from *France*, by ſending for its protection and defence ſeveral Regiments of Horſe and Foot, beſides other Evidences of his concern; he having particularly aſſured the Empire, That although, contrary to the common Opinion, he could not conclude a Peace with the *Ottoman* Port, yet he would ſend however more than 30000 men for the defence of the Empire; and therefore he ſhall be humbly deſired to continue in the ſame Opinion, and to give the ſame powerful aſſiſtance, and his further protection to the oppreſſed Eſtates of the Empire. In purſuit whereof, it is concluded, That this commendable Intention of His Imperial Majeſty in this preſent Rupture, ſhall be ſeconded vigorouſly by the Empire: And therefore, becauſe the Crown

Crown of *France* hath by its innumerable Contraventions and Infractions (as well in Eccleſiaſtical as in Political Matters) of the Truce made therewith, which was ſo ſacredly promiſed to be obſerved; And becauſe the Treaties of *Munſter*, *Oſnabrugh*, and *Nimmeghen*, have now lately by the hoſtile Invaſions into the Empire, without giving them the leaſt juſt occaſion, and by ſo many more than unchriſtian Hoſtilities been broken, ſo that they have incurred both rightfully and actually the penalties of breaking the Peace, according to the expreſs words of the Inſtrument of Peace which was made between the Emperor and the Crown of *France*. *§ qui vero*, *S.* 113. and forfeited all the benefits and advantages which might have accrued to them by the ſaid Treaty; ſo that they declare themſelves Enemies of the Empire, and therefore they, and thoſe who aſſiſt their Confederates, ſhall be now formally declared to be ſuch; and the War to which the Empire is forced at preſent, ſhall be held a common War of the Empire, and ſhall be here publiſhed: and over and above all this, rejecting all thoſe Reports which are maliciouſly invented to divide Mens minds, and to diſtract them by falſe impreſſions, as if there was any danger in our Religion; theſe things ſhall be all prevented, by a cordial, vigorous, ready, and indiſſoluble Union amongſt thoſe Forces which God has permitted to join, according to the laudable Example of the Electors, Princes and States; who in their faithful Intention, Zeal and Love for the common Cauſe, (until there can be a greater concurrence of the Empire in Arms) have already begun the defence of their Countrey, not without good ſucceſs, and ſtopt the violence of the Enemy, and hindred their further progreſs into the Circles; that ſo they might regain what has been already taken from them, and endeavour to comfort thoſe oppreſſed States, and reſtore all thoſe things

things which have been altered, as well in Eccleſiaſtical as in Political Matters, and put all things again into their former condition, according to the fundamental Conſtitutions and Treaties of Peace, and oblige their Enemies to refund, and give ſatisfaction for the harm which they have done, as alſo to give real ſecurity for the future. And to carry on this Deſign the better, No neutrality upon any pretence whatever, nor any correſpondence with *France*, or any of his Miniſters or Adherents, ſhall be allow'd or tolerated. But all States ſhall be obliged to take up Arms againſt *France*; ſo that thoſe States which by Neutrality, or by any other way, would draw themſelves off the common Aſſiſtance, or would aſſiſt the Enemies of the Empire with Men, Horſes, Ammunition or Proviſions, or by any other way which can be found out, ſhall for that Reaſon be looked upon as Common Enemies to the whole Empire, until they ſhall have acquitted themſelves of their Duty, and have reconciled themſelves in right manner: So that all theſe Forreign Powers, which either under colour of aſſiſting the Crown of *France*, or upon any other pretence or ſhadow whatever, to make a diverſion, ſhall ſet upon any Member or Ally of the Empire in a Hoſtile manner, ſhall be looked upon as equal Enemies with *France* it ſelf. It has alſo been thought convenient to exhort the Princes and Republicks of *Italy*, and particularly to admoniſh thoſe who hold any thing in fee of the Empire, upon pain of loſs of their Fees, not to make any advances of Money, Soldiers, or any thing elſe directly or indirectly for the Crown of *France*, but rather for the Empire; ſo that it ſhall be left to the diſpoſal of His Imperial Majeſty, to write in the name of himſelf, and of the Empire, not only to thoſe above-mentioned, but alſo to other Foreign Crowns, Potentates, and Republicks; particu-

particularly to the Republick of *Switzerland*, to exhort them to keep up a good underſtanding as good Neighbours, that ſo their Aſſiſtance may be withdrawn from the Crown of *France*, which has broke the Peace, and may rather be employ'd for the Service of the Empire; as alſo to diſſuade both the one and the other, who may have ſiniſter Intentions towards the Empire. And afterwards, That His Imperial Majeſty be deſired with all humility, to endeavour to conclude a ſure and honourable Peace with the *Turks*, (the hereditary Enemy of the Chriſtian Name, who is at preſent ſo much weakned through the Grace of God, by the victorious Arms of His Imperial Majeſty) that ſo they may the better begin and carry on the War by the united Forces of the Emperor, Electors, Princes and States of the Empire; and that by the Divine Aſſiſtance they may entirely preſerve the Liberty of *Germany* from thoſe Oppreſſions with which it is at preſent threatned; being firmly perſuaded that the Juſt God will protect His Imperial Majeſty, and the Empire, againſt thoſe Invaſions and Infractions that have been made by the Crown of *France*, which has forgot all Faith in Publick Treaties; and that he will ſuggeſt ſuch Counſel and Aſſiſtance as may confound the Enemies of the Empire. Laſt of all, It will be very neceſſary, the ſooner the better, to come to a common Agreement, in what manner the Levies which ſhall be raiſed to carry on the War againſt *France*, ſhall be diſpoſed; And alſo they ſhall not omit to propoſe to His Imperial Majeſty with all poſſible humility, how far the *Avocatoria's* already publiſhed, can be extended, by threatning of more rigorous Penalties, and particularly (according to that commendable Edict made in the Kingdoms and hereditary Countreys of His Imperial Majeſty) That the Commodities and Manufactures of *France* ſhall be

be abſolutely prohibited throughout the Empire, as all other Contraband Goods; and that the Courts of Juſtice, and of the Cuſtoms, ſhall be ſtrictly commanded to uſe all poſſible care and inſpection, to hinder their importation into the Empire upon any other pretences; And that all Paſſes be forbidden through the Neighbouring and Neutral Countreys. And that fixt and convenient Edicts and Orders be iſſued forth againſt all *Frenchmen* who ſhall be found in one place or other, upon any manner of pretence whatever, and againſt all other Spies and Traytors who ſhall contravene the *Avocatoria's*, that ſo they may be exemplarily chaſtiſed and executed; and that Proceſſes may be made againſt them by the Fiſcalls, and otherwiſe, according to the Conſtitutions of the Empire.

*Dated at* Ratisbon.
Feb. 12. 1689.

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## The *Emperor*'s Anſwer.

*THE moſt Serene Prince and Lord,* Herman *Marquiſs of* Baden *and* Hochberg, *&c. Chief Commiſſioner and Plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majeſty at this preſent Diet, has ſent to his Imperial Majeſty, the humble Senſe of the Empire, which was preſented to his moſt Serene Highneſs, concerning the unexpected Breach of the Peace from* France; *in which his Imperial Majeſty has found, to his ſatisfaction, how, and with what Judgment, the Electors, Princes, and States of the* Empire; *and on that part, their Councellors, Ambaſſadors and Envoys, have examined*

*this Important Affair, and how commendably they have ſhown their Love, Care and Zeal for their Countrey, and for thoſe neceſſary things wherein they have given their Advice: But as to the particular Matters therein contained, they have in the firſt place found it juſt, that ſince the Court of* France, *by their unjuſt Invaſion of the* Empire, *and their Hoſtilities committed there in ſo various, and ſo aſtoniſhing a manner, have ſhown themſelves to be the Enemies of the Empire, they ought to be ſo held, and formally declared to be ſuch: and therefore His Imperial Majeſty agrees to it ſo much the rather, becauſe it is notorious, that this Crown has not only for ſeveral years laſt paſt ſupported the Rebels in* Hungary, *and with Money, and all other ſorts of helps; but that they have alſo raiſed up the Hereditary Enemies of the Chriſtian Name againſt His Imperial Majeſty, and the Empire: And further (as we have been lately informed out of* Turky, *in ſuch a manner as that we can for certain rely upon it) that they ſtill offer effectually to make an offenſive Alliance with the* Ottoman *Port, to continue along with them the War jointly, (which they begun for their own advantage) ſo as not to make Peace without them: for which Reaſons this Crown has not only deſerved to be looked upon as the Enemies of the Empire, but alſo to be no leſs declared the publick Enemies of Chriſtendom, than it was by the unanimous Reſolution of the Empire declared ſo at* Spires *in the year* 1544. *His Imperial Majeſty does alſo confirm their Reſolutions, as well in this, as in all the other Points and Clauſes, by which the* Empire *holds the Crown of* France, *and its Confederates, and thoſe who aſſiſt its Confederates, to be Enemies of the* Empire; *and he will make Proviſion that all thoſe Edicts which they have ſo humbly deſired for the good of the* Empire, *ſhall be preſerved; and he will intercede with Foreign Princes, Potentates and Republiques, particularly thoſe of* Italy *and* Switzerland, *and reciprocally*

*ly impart their Reſolutions to the States of the* Empire; *and he will omit nothing on his part, which may at any time contribute to the Defence and Advantage of the* Empire. *And laſt of all, becauſe his Imperial Majeſty is of the ſame Opinion with the Electors, Princes and States, That it would be very neceſſary to come to one common Agreement, to begin and carry on the War; therefore his Imperial Majeſty will expect the moſt humble Opinions of their Councellors, Ambaſſadors and Envoys in theſe things; as alſo in all thoſe other Points which were left to a further Debate: that is to ſay, how far the* Avocatoria's *which are already iſſued out, can be extended, and made more rigorous; and how the Prohibition of all* French *Commodities and Manufactures to be Imported into the* Empire, *can be eſtabliſhed and obſerved; in all which things his moſt Serene Highneſs, the Principal Commiſſioner of his Imperial Majeſty, ſhall be always ready to aſſure them of all the friendſhip and good will poſſible from his Imperial Majeſty.*

Signed at *Ratisbon*,
*March* 4. 1689.

L. S.

FINIS.

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*Books lately Printed for* Richard Chiſwell.

THE Caſe of Allegiance in our preſent Circumſtances conſidered, in a Letter from a Miniſter in the City to a Miniſter in the Country.

A Sermon preached at *Fulham*, in the Chappel of the Palace, upon *Eaſter*-Day 1689. at the Conſecration of the Right Reverend Father in God *Gilbert* Lord Biſhop of *Sarum*: By *Anthony Horneck*, D. D

The Judgments of God upon the *Roman Catholick Church*, from its firſt rigid Laws for univerſal Conformity to it, unto its laſt End. With a proſpect of theſe near approaching Revolutions, *viz.* The Revival of the Proteſtant Profeſſion in an eminent Kingdom, where it was totally ſuppreſſed. The laſt End of all *Turkiſh* Hoſtilities. The general Mortification of the Power of the *Roman Church* in all parts of its Dominions, In Explication of the *Trumpets* and

and *Vials* of the *Apocalypſe*, upon Principles generally acknowledged by Proteſtant Interpreters. By *Drue Creſſener*, D. D.

A Breviate of the State of *Scotland* in its Government, Supream Courts, Officers of State, Inferiour Officers, Offices and Inferiour Courts, Diſtricts, Juriſdictions, Burroughs Royal, and Free Corporations. *Fol.*

Some Conſiderations touching Succeſſion and Allegiance. *4to.*

A Diſcourſe concerning the Worſhip of Images; Preached before the Univerſity of *Oxford* By *George Tully*, Sub-Dean of *York*, for which he was ſuſpended.

Reflections upon the late Great Revolution: Written by a Lay-Hand in the Country, for the ſatisfaction of ſome Neighbours.

The Hiſtory of the Diſſertion; or an Account of all the publick Affairs in *England*, from the beginning of *September*, 1688. to the Twelfth of *February* following. With an Anſwer to a Piece call'd the Diſſertion diſcuſſed, in a Letter to a Country Gentleman. By a Perſon of Quality.

K. *William* and K. *Lewis*, wherein is ſet forth the inevitable neceſſity theſe Nations lie under of ſubmitting wholly to one or other of theſe Kings; And that the matter in Controverſy is not now between K *William* and K. *James*, but between K. *William* and K. *Lewis* of *France* for the Government of theſe Nations.

An Examination of the Scruples of thoſe who refuſe to take the Oath of Allegiance, by a Divine of the Church of *England*.

A Dialogue betwixt two Friends, a *Jacobite* and a *Williamite*; occaſioned by the late Revolution of Affairs, and the Oath of Allegiance.

Two Sermons, one againſt Murmuring, the other againſt Cenſuring: By *Symon Patrick*, D D.

An Account of the Reaſons which induced *Charles* the 2d, K. of *England*, to declare War againſt the *States General* of the *United Provinces* in 1672. And of the *Private League* which he entred into at the ſame time with the *French King* to carry it on, and to eſtabliſh Popery in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, as they are ſet down in the *Hiſtory of the Dutch War*, Printed in *French* at *Paris*, with the Privilege of the *French* King, 1682. Which Book he cauſed to be immediately ſuppreſs'd at the Inſtance of the Engliſh Ambaſſador. *Fol.*

An Account of the Private League betwixt the late King *James* the Second and the *French* King. *Fol.*

The Caſe of Oaths Stated. *4to.*

The Anſwer of a Proteſtant Gentleman in *Ireland*, to a late Popiſh Letter of *N. N.* upon a Diſcourſe between them, concerning the preſent Poſture of that Countrey, and the Part fit for thoſe concern'd there to act in it. *4to.*

An Apology for the Proteſtants of *Ireland*, in a brief Narrative of the late Revolutions in that Kingdom; and an Account of the preſent State thereof: By a Gentleman of Quality. *4to.*

A Letter from a *French* Lawyer to an Engliſh Gentleman, upon the Preſent Revolution. *4to.*

Mr. *Wake*'s Sermon before the King and Queen at *Hampton-Court*.

——— His Faſt-Sermon before the Houſe of Commons, *June* 5. 1689.

Dr. *Tenniſon*'s Sermon againſt Self-love, before the Houſe of Commons, *June* 5 1689.

Mr. *Tully*'s Sermon of Moderation before the Lord Mayor, *May* 12. 1689.

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